The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.,

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO. 11
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO. 9

Advertising Rates.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$3 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, Bloomsburg, Pa
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

L. S. WALKER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG PA.

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Knt's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No.1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

A. E. CHAPIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May be found in BUCKALEW'S OFFICE, near the Court House. Sept. 16, '81, 6-m.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
New Columbian Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in Brower's Block, one door below Brockway Building
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GUY JACOBY.
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office with Hon. C. R. Buckalew.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5,
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brockway's Building. june 24, '81

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story. Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market st,

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1 1879.

W. H. HOUSE,
DENTIST,
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
july 16, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING.
STOVES and TINWARE.
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS,
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW WINTER SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop over Billmeyer's Grocery, Corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, Platform Wagons, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

HIDES.
The Highest Market Price in Cash
PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HIDES AT
A. SOLLEDER'S
Leather and Shoe Finding Store
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE STONE CHURCH,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
April 8, '80-1y

PAINTING
AND
Paper Hanging.
WM. F. BODINE,
RON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line,
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman,
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
GERM AN FIREINSURANCE COMPANY,
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
REFERENCES, EQUITY FAIR DEALING
No. 14, '80.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London	5,966,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,885

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of New York.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg
oct. 24, 79-1y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt,
——BONE MANURE, &c,——
feb 3 1-8

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Diphtheria.
A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured, but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where best known.
A few testimonials from voluntary testimonials received at
PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds, for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. CHANDLER, Williamsville, N. Y.
For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a speedy and reliable remedy for colds and sore throat.—BURTON SEAMAN.
Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. Y.
I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I had settled for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—E. PRINCE, Lowndes, Ga.
Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and it has never known it to fail.—RANSOM LEWIS, Wayne boro, Va.
I have used PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to equal it.—R. W. DEER, Draught, Oneida, N. Y.
For all who have neuralgia, and croup it is the best preventative in the world. We would not be without it.—A. P. DAVIS, Liberty Mills, Va.
For several years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever used.—GEO HOOPER, Wilmington, N. C.
I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow anything. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—T. WILKINSON.
Mr. WALTON writes from Coalecton: Your PAIN KILLER cured my hitherto cruel sore throat, so alarmingly inveterate here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.
Mrs. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.
For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails. It does not cause dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.
All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

STRONG FACTS!
A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.
It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.
Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.
A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.
Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1881.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Pressman st.
Kidney Disease Cured.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.
Heart Disease.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
Mrs. JENNIE HESS.
For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.
Be sure and get the Genuine.

WAINRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

THE PANTAGRAPH BINDER.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
"THE COLUMBIAN" OFFICE.
CALL AND SEE.

Poetical.

THE NIGHT-WIND.

Once, when the night-wind clapped its wings,
And shook the window-bars and roof,
I heard the souls of battle kings
Drive by in clashing gear.

Sometimes, a runic strife it kept,
Of winter nights, in sleeted trees;
Or underneath the eaves it crept—
A swarm of murmuring bees.

Or, now, wild huntsmen of the air
In hollow chase their bugles blew,
While swift o'er wood and hill-top bare
The shrill-voiced quarry flew.

Sometimes I heard of lovers flown,
Safe, under ward of storm and night,
To where, in sylvan lodge, there shone
A taper kind and bright.

These things the night-wind used to tell,
And still would tell, if I might hear;
But sorrow sleeps too sound and well
To lend a dreamful ear.

—*Edith M. Thomas, in the Midwinter Century.*

THRENODY.

Oh sweet are the scents and songs of Spring,
And brave are the Summer flowers,
And chill are the Autumn winds that bring
The Winter's lingering hours.
And the world goes round and round,
And the sun sticks into the sea;
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
The world cares little for me

The hawk sails over the hill;
The brook strolls in the shade;
But the friends I have lost lie cold and still
Where these stricken forms were laid;
And the world goes round and round,
And the sun slides into the sea;
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
The world cares little for me.

O, life, why art thou so bright a boon!
O, breath, why art thou so sweet!
O, friends, how can you forget so soon
The loved ones that lie at your feet!
But the world goes round and round,
And the sun drops into the sea,
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
The world cares little for me.

The ways of men are busy and bright;
The eyes of women are kind,
It is sweet for the eyes to behold the light,
But the dying and the dead are blind.
And the world goes round and round,
And the sun falls into the sea,
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
The world cares little for me.

But if life awake, and will never cease,
On the future's distant shore,
And the rose of love and the lily of peace
Shall bloom there for evermore,
Let the world go round and round!
And the sun sink into the sea,
For whether I'm on or under the ground,
Oh, what will it matter to me.

—J. G. HOLLAND.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

LETTER FROM JAMES PARTON, THE AUTHOR.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Feb. 13, 1882.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I accept with gratitude the honor done me by the Jefferson Democratic Association of York in adding my name to their list of honorary members. I thank you also, both for the documents accompanying your letter and for the agreeable manner in which you communicate the action of your Association.

For many years I have wished to see the Democratic party re-created in the spirit of its illustrious founder and of his worthy colleagues, Madison and Gallatin. I have, nevertheless, voted with the Republican party from its organization, and I do not doubt that an immense majority of its members and of its leaders are honest and patriotic men.

On every national issue except one (the extension of slavery) the Democratic party seems to have been substantially right; but, in the course of time that one issue became all-important, so that every other interest had to stand aside until it was settled. Happily, by the union of patriotic men of all parties, that terrible question is forever at rest, and the time seems now ripe for a revival of the simple and august principles which triumphed in 1800.

Not that we should follow Thomas Jefferson, or any other man, with thoughtless devotion. Jefferson and his colleagues were sufficient for their own days; but no man, and no group of men, can be sufficient for all days. New questions are upon us, new dangers, and new difficulties; and we have to ask ourselves, not merely what Jefferson did in his time, but what he would be likely to attempt or advise if he were now present among us.

I think, for one, that he would be a Civil Service Reformer, because the Spoils System is not Democratic. It savors of personal government, which he hated. I think he would be a more positive and sweeping Free Trader even than he was in his own life time; and yet he would probably not desire to precipitate Free Trade, and unsettle in a moment the work of sixty years. He would wish rather to proceed cautiously, but unswervingly, having in view the total, but not sudden, extirpation of the protective system.

I think, too, that he would endeavor to remedy an inconvenience from which every president of the United States has suffered; an inconvenience resulting from the inadequate compensation of the higher officers of government. A king can get any man to serve him, because the king can offer to the most valuable man his market price, while a president of the United States, representing the richest employer in the world, has an extremely limited range of choice, because he cannot make it possible for poor men to accept difficult situations without doing violence to their own interests. When President Jefferson asked James Monroe to proceed, upon short notice, to Paris, to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana, he lamented that he could not offer him just compensation, such as a merchant or a corporation would give for a private service of corresponding importance. When the negotiation was at end by which the United States obtained an acquisition of territory more important to it than any country has ever yet permanently obtained by conquest, Mr. Monroe retired only to render other gratuitous services, and to end fifty years of arduous public life in insolvency and dependence. How different the fate of the negotiator employed by the Emperor Napoleon for the few days service rendered by him without leaving home! For that single act Napoleon made M. de Marbois a present of nearly forty thousand dollars.

Thomas Jefferson never contemplated a government either of millionaires or poor devils; nor politics controlled by bosses assisted by pugilists and barkeepers. He wished to see at the head of governments the flower of the human race. He wished to see cities governed by men who had proved their capability by having succeeded in business for themselves. We can tell with certainty what kind of men he would now wish to see in office, whether federal, state, or municipal, by recalling the men chosen by himself when he held the appointing power. Every member of his cabinet was a liberally educated man, and he chose persons of proved ability for employments demanding men of business.

He hated the hereditary principle because, as he said, "IT HEAPED IMPORTANCE UPON IDIOTS." The Boss system does the same, and hence, I am bound to conclude, he would have hated that, if he had lived see it developed.

I wish your Society great prosperity and success. Thomas Jefferson bequeathed to us immortal principles; it is our humbler part to create methods for giving those principles effect. The nation has not become corrupt; it has simply grown very large and very rich. We have to adjust our politics to larger conditions, and apply Jeffersonian principles to the government of a vast and growing empire. In this arduous work I trust your Society will bear a part.

Respectfully Your,
JAMES PARTON.

At a regular meeting of the Jefferson Democratic Association of York, Feb. 27, 1882, it was resolved:

That this Association desires and invites the fullest and freest discussion of the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson; that we hail it with pleasure, from whatever source it may come; whether from the friends of Federal consolidation, or the advocates of local liberty; whether from Federalist, imperialist, so-called Republican or honest Democrat; relying firmly, as did Mr. Jefferson himself, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, certain that whenever the issue between the blessings of home rule, and the deadly evils of centralization shall be fairly understood, they will decide promptly and wisely as they did in the years 1800 and 1876.

We gratefully acknowledge the able and interesting letter which Mr. Parton, the distinguished biographer of Jefferson, has kindly added to the literature of the Association, and we commend it to the thoughtful attention of men of all parties, who are prepared to sacrifice merely partisan considerations, and sever merely partisan ties, to save the Constitution 1787 from threatened subversion, and the erection of what is euphemistically called a "strong government" on the ruins.

But while we heartily concur in the main with Mr. Parton's deductions from the system of Jefferson, and admire his lucid and forcible application of fundamental principles to the existing situation, we are not to be understood as agreeing with him throughout. We hold, for instance, and we believe Mr. Jefferson, who maintained that frugality, economy and simplicity, were the great essentials of republican government, would have held with us, that our public servants are as a rule well paid. We got better, more faithful, and more honest service from them, when salaries were low, than since they have been raised in the general rot of Federal centralization and extravagance; and if we were called upon to vote for a change, we would favor, not an increase, but a reduction. That Mr. Jefferson in the single isolated case of Mr. Monroe, regretted his inability to compensate him for an extraordinary public service performed at an extraordinary private sacrifice, is true; but it does not follow that he even then considered the ordinary pay of public officials for ordinary services less than it ought to have been. It was in those days of Jeffersonian simplicity, and truly republican salaries, that men stood ready to serve the country at a private loss. We see nothing like it now; when salaries have grown large enough to tempt cupidity, and offices are made the spoils and rewards of partisan work. Instead of that spectacle—Jefferson adjuring Monroe to go and serve his country, practically without pay, we see a Federalist Congress voting a retired civilian, already overloaded with gratuities, a mere gift of ten thousand dollars annually, instead of directing proper proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of one hundred thousand dollars wrongfully received by him, as Presidential salary, under color of an infamous statute passed in flagrant defiance of the Constitution, and signed by this, the chief, beneficiary.

We hold with Mr. Parton that Mr. Jefferson would have approached the difficult question of tariff reform in a conservative spirit, keeping in constant view the general good of the whole country and not the particular interests of a few owners of capital invested in certain artificially stimulated industries. We think, however, that Mr. Jefferson was rather a fair trader than a free trader. His leading principles on this subject might be formulated thus: Congress may do that which is necessary for the general welfare,—as for defense in war—and to that end might impose a customs duty, protective and even prohibitory in character, if the object thereof were to render the United States as a nation, independent of foreign nations, in the matter of warlike supplies. But Congress may not "under the plea of building up desirable industries," levy, either directly or indirectly, a tribute upon the whole people, which does not reach the Treasury, but which passes, as a mere bounty, into the pockets of a favored few. When Mr. Hamilton announced the reverse of this proposition in his celebrated Report on Manufactures, Mr. Jefferson accepted the issue as a vital one, and informed President Washington, that in his judgment, it involved nothing less than the question whether we were to live "under a limited or unlimited government." But for independence, for defense, for international justice, he believed in the constitutional power of the United States, to lay discriminating duties, and to go even to the length of embargo, the last measure short of war. It is clear that no man, of his day, did so much to advance the domestic manufactures of his country as Mr. Jefferson; and to this end he exerted himself equally in both his public and private capacity. He preferred to rise the necessary revenues of the general government from custom sduties, wisely adjusted to that object, rather than by direct taxation; and the first blow of his reform administration was at the inquisitorial system of internal revenue, developed by Hamilton, and the large corps of needless officeholders employed in its execution.

But this is a theme upon which we might pile line upon line and precept upon precept from Mr. Jefferson, and still leave some room for honest differences of opinion as to precisely what course he would take "were he personally present among us." In Article II. of the Constitution of this Association, we present our own statement of Jeffersonian principles, compactly, but clearly, we hope, in so far as they seemed applicable to the present situation. The article is as follows:

"Its purpose shall be the Association of Jeffersonian Democrats for the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, home rule, freedom of elections, for resistence to revolutionary changes, tending to consolidation or empire: to the election of any person to the Presidency a third term; to the presence of troops at the polls; to the appropriation of public money for any purpose but the support of government; to commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the cost of many; and to class legislation, which destroys the natural freedom of trade, and despoils labor to build up monopoly. To these ends we invoke the spirit and reassert the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic Party."

Upon this declaration we stand, and upon this, the slavery question being, as Mr. Parton remarks, happily and forever settled, we believe that all friends of pure republican government, limited by the wise safeguards of the written constitution, must ultimately come to stand with us, whatever may have been their previous party relationships.

C. F. BLACK, President.
JAMES A. BLASSER, Secretary.

Snake Destroyers.

Birds are perhaps the greatest snake destroyers, especially certain families of them. Even small insectivorous birds will devour a tiny reptile as readily as a worm when they find one, and storks, falcons, pelicans, cranes and some vultures are always on the lookout for this special favorite. The secretary bird, *Serpentarius reptilivorous*, owes its scientific name to this habit; the cassowary and sunbittern are said to entertain a similar partiality, while peacocks are so fond of snakes that they will actually desert the home where they are fed in a district where these reptiles are plentiful. A well known London banker purchased a small island on the west coast of Scotland some time ago: no attempt at cultivation had been made there, and it was uninhabited save by sea birds and vipers. That the latter should have swarmed in such abundance in a situation so far north and isolated from the mainland is certainly remarkable; but there they were in force so strong that the banker found his newly acquired territory quite unavailable for the purpose he had intended it—a shooting and fishing station in summer. Acting under advice, he procured six pairs of pea fowl and turned them loose on the island, which they very soon cleared of its unwelcome tenants, or at any rate reduced their number to such an extent that the remainder could be evicted without much danger or difficulty. Almost any bird will attack a snake of suitable size (of course it is not to be expected that a lark will swallow a boaconstrictor,) and it is a curious thing that they eat venomous or non venomous species indiscriminately. They appear to first disable it by a sharp blow with the beak on the spine, then kill it by successive pecks and shakings which dislocate the vertebræ, and finally transfix the head; then gobble it down. The presence of the venom in the bird's uninjured stomach would do it no harm, but one would have supposed that the sharp fangs or broken bones projecting through the mangled skin in its passage down must sometimes cause excoriations of the mucous membrane, and thus provide a means of inoculation even if the aggressor did not get bitten in the combat. Neither accident, however, has been observed to occur by those who have repeadedly watched the operations. Pigs are tremendous fellows for snakes too. They, as well as peacocks, have done good service in ridding entire islands of dangerous pests: and it is said that Mauritius was cleared of poisonous reptiles by the wild hogs which were imported there in the first instance, and have now spread over the island. A little tame silver fox, belonging to the writer, got hold of a dead whip-snake which was hung up in the shade of the veranda awaiting dissection; it was about eight feet long, but no thicker than an ordinary lead pencil, and the bushy little gourmand was meditatively absorbing it lengthwise, like an Italian sgherro swallowing his string of maccaroni. This fox had been brought up on farinaceous diet and bread fruit, of which he was very fond, and this experiment of his in ophiophagy was seized upon as a proof of the hereditary instinctive craving of his carnivorous nature for the animal food he had never known, a theory which was abandoned shortly afterward when it was discovered that he had been in the habit of stealing chickens from his birth. The mongoose is a noted serpenticide, and effects its purpose solely by the agility it displays in rushing in and gripping its adversary by the neck while dexterously avoiding the blow, not by any immunity from the consequences of a venomous bite which it has been supposed to enjoy, nor from the antidotal results of eating a herb or root of its own seeking, which the popular preference of mysticism to a common place explanation has decided ought to be—and therefore is—the case. Mongooses have been subjected to the fangs of a serpent and have died with precisely the same unromantic train of symptoms that would manifest themselves in other animals, and have more than once been killed, while under observation, in the course of a fight with a deadly snake, in their wild state and surrounded by the vegetation among which they exist.—*All the Year Round.*

A SMALL POX PREVENTIVE.
A correspondent sends the following: "There is no better or surer protection from small pox than Darbys Prophylactic Fluid (as unfailing as fate), a wonderful healing remedy and most powerful disinfectant that will effectually eradicate the germ of disease, prevent its spreading and effect a cure, and is perfectly safe to use. It is endorsed and recommended by eminent physicians and chemists.

First English gentleman (looking at railroad time table)—"Bill, why do they say p. m.?" Second English gentleman—"That means penny a mile." First—"And what does a. m. mean?" Second—"Why, 'apenny a mile, of course!"

A Massachusetts baby has been born without eyeballs. Its other bawls are healthy.

Taming an Alligator.

"You see that item in one of the papers about tamin' young alligators. I reckon," said a Gravesend man, capturing the city editor by the buttonhole, and drawing him into the doorway. "You know the paper said it was the fashionable thing to do."

"I don't remember. Perhaps I did. What of it?" asked the city editor.

"I tried it," said the Gravesend man. "A friend of mine brought one from New Orleans, and I'm tamin' that alligator for the children to play with."

"How does the experiment come along?" asked the editor.

"I don't know about the experiment; the alligator is thrivin'. He was six weeks old when I got him three months ago, and he's seven years old now. People in our parts says he's all the alligator I'll ever need."

"What does he do?"

"Well it's here. When he came he was a sportive little cuss, and just wabbled around friendly. He was chiefly mouth, and we used to feed him for the fun of seein' him eat. Now, we skin around when we see him comin' for the fun of seein' him go hungry."

"I he dangerous?" asked the city editor.

"Is haven't been close enough to see. He ate up my dog, and when I left this mornin', he was in the sty arguin' the question of pork as diet with the pig. My wife thinks if the pig has any luck he'll find the cow we lost."

"Better get rid of him, hadn't you?" suggested the city editor.

"I don't know," replied the Gravesend man. "We've stored so much away in him now that it seems like givin' up most our property, and my eldest girl says she can't hear of havin' her leg go out among strangers."

"Did he bite her leg off?" demanded the horrified city editor.

"Sare!" responded the Gravesend man. "Took it off short! Then there's the baby. We hate to part with the baby's grave, so we sotter try and keep the alligator along. My wife insists on keepin' him 'cos she thinks she saw a couple of peddlers go in one day, packs and all, and she's got an idea the packs may come to the front again if we hold on. Besides, she seen that item about tame alligators bein' fash'nable, and she's a good deal on style."

"But do you call that alligator tame?"

"Cert'n'ly. He comes right to the house same's any of us and keeps himself. He's got that heel," and the Gravesend man to a mutilated foot. "There's my son's wife, too. She's part alligator now. He eat her up a week ago and the boy hasn't got over his arm yet. The alligator got the arm too."

"Great Scott!" ejaculated the editor.

"Oh, yes! It's lively down there. When he puts himself up he's busines. He's the lighteningest alligator for a tame one you ever saw. When we first got him we used him for a tack hammer, drew nails with him, but now he is the head of the family, except payin' the rent. When there is any mysterious disappearance around Gravesend the coroner comes and views the alligator. That ends it. When the baby was snatched they held the inquest in a tree. The jury was all on one limb and the alligator underneath looking up. Bimeby the limb broke, and the jury disappeared in a row, just as they sat. We didn't wait for any verdict. The coroner gave me a permit and after the funeral we shied an empty coffin at the alligator. Then the minister said 'dust to dust,' and we all dusted. Do you remember whether that item said what a real tame alligator ought to be fed on?"

"Don't recollect seeing it at all. Aren't you afraid he'll eat up some more of your family?"

"Think he's liable to?" asked the Gravesend man, with a curious expression of visage

"He might. Suppose he should get your wife?"

"Ah!" said the Gravesend man. "He might get her, mighten't he? You think I'd better keep him then?" and the Gravesend man leaned against the door and gave himself up to reflection. "So he might; so he might," the city editor heard him say, as he drew away and left him there. "That beautiful young tame alligator may get her yet," and the gloom of nightfall enveloped the frame dilating with a new hope.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Towed by a Shark.

Heading across the bay to St. Simon's light, the man in charge of the wheel hailed Mr. Tift and directed his attention to something ahead of us. The object turned out to be a shark's fin, so large as to be a matter of wonder to the sailors aboard. The boat happened to be provided with a shark line—a manilla cord about a half inch thick, with a large hook tied to a trace chain. A small piece of beef was quickly put on the hook, a float put on the line and then cast out, and then the line made fast to the capstan. As we neared the fish the fin disappeared and all eagerly watched the float. Suddenly the line tightened, the float disappeared and the headway of the boat was checked and the man at the capstan yelled out: "He's hooked!"

I have been fishing, but I never saw the like of that. The fellow rose to the surface of the wave and looked at us. He had about seventy five yards of line out by this time, and actually in a sec ond he made a rush and jumped clear over the bow of the steamer. The ladies then got under shelter and all hands helped to hold that line. The fellow, when he failed to eat us up, made for the ocean and fairly made the waters foam. After about a mile's run he began to tire and the boat was headed for the beach on Jekel Island. Gradually we pulled in the line until the boat touched the beach, and then one of the hands waded ashore, taking the end of the line with him, which he made fast to a stump and came for help.

Four of us got on shore and commenced to pull Mr. Shark on shore. It took all we could do, and two rifle balls to boot, to land him When I tell you that he measured seventeen feet ten and a half inches from tip to tip you will know what a job we had. We determined to prove that we caught this shark so we gave two negroes $4 to cut him open and get his head off, so that we could get his jaw over home. His teeth are wonderful, being about three and a quarter inches long and so strong that he actually flattened out the big iron hook. The negroes made quite a prize. In his stomach they found eleven silver Mexican dollars and one Spanish doubloon, gold, and a whole lot of brass buttons.

He Wouldn't Have It.

A boy owned a stalwart gander, and he thought it would be a good joke to tie a fish line to the leg of the gander, with a hook properly baited, and watch the result. So he fixed

THE COLUMBIAN.

C. E. ELWELL,
J. K. DITTENDENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 17, 1882.

At a sale of gold and silver coins in New York on Monday a Confederate half dollar of 1861 brought the astonishing price of $870. Only four of these coins were ever struck and this the only one known to be extant. A crown piece of Charles I of England, was bought at the same sale for $750.

The Chinese must go. The bill now before Congress prohibits Chinese immigration for a period of twenty years. As the almond-eyed heathen are not entitled to naturalization papers and can be of no use to any political party, what's the use of 'em, any way.

John Russell Young, an able journalist, has been nominated as Minister to China. Mr. Young accompanied Grant in his tour around the world and wrote a book about it. Grant gratefully acknowledges the compliment by securing Young's nomination as foreign minister. The Stalwarts are on top every time.

The President has at last made an unexceptionable nomination for associate justice of the Supreme Court, and deserves credit therefor. The nominee is Judge Samuel Blatchford of New York, an eminent jurist and a man of honor and integrity, who is in every way qualified for the position. He is not a politician.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has purchased the steamship Clyde, at a cost estimated to be $123,000. From the arrangements now in progress, it is thought that by early fall the Lehigh Valley Company will have a fleet of six vessels for the movement of its coal west over Lake Erie. The corporation has cherished this as a pet scheme for some time, and now intends to accomplish it.—*Coal.*

Reports having obtained circulation in New York that Jay Gould had sold large quantities of stock and that he was in urgent need of money, that gentleman on Monday invited to his home, Russell Sage, Frank Work, Cyrus W. Field, and one or two others. Mr. Gould then showed them stocks amounting in value to $53,000,000, and which had never been hypothecated. That settled the lies, which had emanated from Wall street bears.

Senator Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has expressed the opinion that "Senator Wolverton stands the best chance of receiving the Democratic gubernatorial nomination." Mr. Cooper may not be the best authority as to Democratic nominations, but his words serve to show how prominent a figure Senator Wolverton has come to be as regards the Governorship. He's the kind of a man the *people* want.

It is estimated that fully fifty thousand people have been driven from their homes by the Mississippi overflow and are in need of food and clothing. The government has issued 200,000 rations to the sufferers and 300,000 more will be required. It is impossible to estimate correctly the amount of losses to property, though it has been placed as high as $25,000,000. The lands overflowed are the richest in the United States. The flood is the most disastrous ever known, and its effects will be felt for years to come.

The court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, rendered the following sentence: "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due to him, and then to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for eight years." Mason's offence was undoubtedly a grave one and merited a severe punishment, but this sentence is too severe. A much shorter term of imprisonment, added to discharge from the service, would have fulfilled all the requirements of justice. Mason has been confined in a damp, unwholesome cell, overrun by vermin, and treated with less consideration than Guiteau.

Upon being questioned recently as to the deferred bonds and the probable date of the end of the Receivership of the Reading Company, President Gowen said: "We are waiting till the Judges of the United States Circuit Court come here, so as to make application for the withdrawal of the injunction against the deferred bonds. When it is withdrawn the bonds will be issued. We have $1,914,000 idle in bank from the first payment, and the remaining $8,500,000 can be called in by installments running over three or four months. This pays all the floating debt, and I expect to be able to take the company out of the Receiver's hands within three weeks after the United States Court withdraws its injunction."

The Philadelphia *Press* has won a notable victory in its battle against the corrupt detective force of that city, and has shown conclusively the power of an honest public journal to crush rascality, however strongly intrenched. Last week Mayor King dismissed all the detectives denounced by the *Press* and appointed better men in their places. The Mayor was deceived as to the character of two of the new appointees, against whom serious charges have been made, but they will not long keep their places. Henry Weyl, one of the old force, is now employed by District Attorney Graham and the demand is urgent for his dismissal. Assuredly better times are at hand, if reputable newspapers are endorsed by public officials in their efforts to right public wrongs. The *Press* has played a trump card.

The most interesting and important business transacted by Congress this week, was the passage of the bill abolishing the territorial government of Utah, and placing it under a commission, without representation in Congress. It is a vital blow at polygamy. There was a sharp contest in the House, the Democrats desiring to amend the bill as it came from the Senate, but it was finally passed without amendment by a vote of yeas 199, nays 42. There are some objectionable features in the bill, which may cause trouble hereafter. The desire, however, to do away with polygamy is so strong that the people will endorse the action of Congress. That many troublesome questions will arise, as to the disposition of Mormon Church property, is a matter of course and much depends upon the justice and honesty with which these questions are met.

What is the use of a Congressional commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic when the census reports furnish all the statistics that are necessary on the subject? By consulting those reports the quantity of alcoholic liquors manufactured in the United States can be ascertained and it will also be discovered that two fifths of the entire alcoholic manufacture, domestic and imported, consumed in this country, is used in medicine and the arts and sciences. But probably the advocates of a commission do not want facts, and what is still more probable, perhaps somebody wants to get on this commission at a good round salary to be paid out of the United States treasury.—*Patriot.*

The Superintendent of the Colorado Railroad lately received a letter asking for free tickets for a party of seventy persons. The writer was a woman, and she coolly added: "Please make our passes good for six months. I never had the pleasure of meeting you, but I understand from a gentleman friend who knows you that you are very kind to ladies. He told me that you would not hesitate in giving me passes for the party. I am not much acquainted with Colorado, and hear that it is a very wild and dangerous country for women to travel in without protection. When you send the passes please also write me full particulars concerning the country, the people, how they act, and which is the most comfortable attire for ladies out there."

At a recent meeting of ministers in Wilmington, Rev. Dr. Babcock took occasion to state that Senator Bayard had been employed by the whiskey men to defeat the local option bill in the State legislature. When pressed to give his authority for the charge, Dr. Babcock named Louis Schade, of the Washington *Sentinel*, as having said so in public. We are inclined to think that there must be a mistake, as Mr. Schade writes to the *Every Evening* in the most vigorous style denying the assertion, and calling upon Dr. Babcock to prove his assertion or publish a retraction in the Wilmington papers. He adds: "If you fail to do either, you will stand before the country as a wanton and contemptible slanderer and a disgrace to the professional calling to which, judging from your title, you seem to belong." The reverend gentleman has evidently got into very hot water. Senator Bayard has never meddled in matters of the kind, and there are few who will believe Dr. Babcock's assertion is true.

DORSEY GIVES BAIL.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, the pure and honest Republican who bought up the State of Indiana at the last Presidential election, was not long ago dined and wined in New York in honor of that reputable achievement. The leaders of his party made merry over Dorsey's profitable use of "soap", and greeted him with shouts of applause. Dorsey has not been before the public recently, until last week, when he appeared before the Court in Washington and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with the Star route frauds. Now it's the people's turn to laugh. Somehow the gallant "306" don't pan out well lately. It is fortunate that there are no more of them or the jails would have to be enlarged.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Mrs. Harriet Bell, a tailoress who lived on Kirkland street, Boston, was murdered at eight o'clock in the morning, one day last week, in the hallway of her own house. She had been on an errand to a neighboring store and on returning was followed by a man about fifty years old and about six feet tall, of medium weight, gray hair, and a gray stubby beard. He wore a long blue overcoat, was well dressed and had apparently been drinking, though not to excess. This man entered Mrs. Bell's house after her and drawing a long-bladed knife plunged it into her neck again and again, inflicting nine frightful wounds. The unfortunate woman died almost instantly. The murderer was seen by several persons to leave the house and the attention of the police was called to him. So slowly did the officers follow him that he effected his escape. If such a shocking murder can be committed in broad daylight in such a city as Boston, and the murderer walk off with impunity, what safety can the citizens feel in their homes? The police are utterly at fault in their search for the murderer and it is quite probable that he will never be found. Five days after the tragedy, a man who answers the description of the murderer, insulted ladies on the street. Even with this additional clue the police have failed to find the man. The question naturally arises, "what sort of a police force has Boston got?

The Fitz John Porter Case.

There is no divided sentiment in the country, outside of a few distrusted politicians and several incompetent Generals, as to the duty of the government in the case of Fitz John Porter.

It is now the settled judgment of the nation and of the world, that Porter was the victim of a tide of passion started by the jealousies of military imbeciles, and it is no time to higgle over the question of dollars and cents. He has been wronged as no other soldier of the Republic has ever been wronged, and prompt restitution, with all that restitution logically and lawfully carries with it, is the scantest measure of justice.

It is to be expected that such Generals as Pope and Logan will oppose Porter's restoration, as his restoration to honor and command must be as a perpetual reproach upon Pope's incompetency and integrity and a perpetual reproach upon Logan's manliness as a soldier; but the nation can't pause in the exercise of justice to 'parley with the Popes and Logans of the day. They represent only the imbecility and bigotry of the army and the disreputable elements of politics.

The President should promptly exercise the power conferred upon him to renominate Porter to his proper rank in the army, and thus prove to the world that justice is yet one of the darling attributes of the Republic. Whether it shall give Porter one thousand or one hundred thousand dollars is of little moment, compared with the delay of justice to a most grievously wronged citizen and soldier. Whatever is lawful, is right; and let the law fulfill the clear demand of justice in the case of Fitz John Porter.—*Phila. Times.*

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

On the 8th of March, the New York *Sun* published a letter purporting to have been written July 27th 1863, by Gen. Garfield, addressed to Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and criticizing severely Gen. Rosecrans' delay in moving his army forward. Garfield was at the time Chief of Rosecrans' staff and his confidential friend. The letter was given to Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, by Jacob W. Schuckers, formerly Mr. Chase's private secretary and now in possession of all his papers. The authenticity of the letter is apparently well established. Its publication has created a profound sensation in military and political circles, and there is much denunciation of Garfield's duplicity. Gen. Rosecrans is determined to probe the matter thoroughly. In examining his private papers he found a memorandum from which he learned that ten days after the date of Garfield's letter, he received a peremptory order from the War Department to move his army forward at once. He recollects that he was thunderstruck at the receipt of such an order, and he at once called a council, in which was Gen. Garfield. Every one of his Generals, including Garfield, concurred in his idea that such a movement was at that time impossible. He so telegraphed to Stanton, adding that if the movement was insisted on a new commander for the Army of the Cumberland must be appointed. The General also remembers now that Gen. Garfield was the one member of his staff and his associate who at all times endorsed every suggestion, and, in fact, his whole plan of operations. Army officers are especially indignant and say that the letter can neither be defended nor excused. Unless proved to be a forgery it will certainly be difficult for the friends of the dead President to explain away the hypocrisy and treachery the letter too plainly shows.

News Items.

A terrible earthquake is reported in Costa Rica. Four towns were destroyed and thousands of lives lost.

Two burglars, aged respectively 6 and 8 years, have been arrested in New York. They were not at all alarmed and chatted merrily in the police station. They had robbed the tills and stands of Washington market butchers.

The Elixir of Life

That purely vegetable compound, Burdock Blood Bitters, may be justly termed the Elixir of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price $1.00.

Attorney General Palmer has brought suit against the Pullman palace car company, for tax upon the capital stock of the company in the State, amounting to $41,869,76.

Last week Isaac Row shot an eagle in Washington township, Dauphin county, which measured seven feet two inches from tip to tip of its wings.

HOPE ON HOPE EVER,

No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatments have failed—hope on! go at once for Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will secure you immediate relief.

United States Commissioner Shields, in New York, refused last week to give naturalization papers to a Chinaman, basing his refusal on the decision of Judge Sawyer in a like case, that the applicant was not a free white person within the meaning of the statute.

The President has authorized the use of United States troops in Nebraska to aid the governor of that State to suppress the riotous strikers in the iron works at Omaha.

[Daily Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Mr. S. H. Joseph, Agent Emerson's Minstrels, remarks: I can with truth speak from experience; and in saying St. Jacobs Oil acts in a marvelous manner I but partly express my good opinion of it.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, colored United States Minister to Liberia, died at Monrovia, February 13, aged 66 years.

The shifting house at Waddell's mine, near Wilkes Barre was burned last Saturday night. The flames communicated to the magazine, where half a hundred pounds of explosives were stored, and an explosion took place. The air was filled with flying and burning fragments, but no one was injured.

An effective medicine for kidney diseases, low fevers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

By an explosion on the steamer Sidney, near Ravenswood Ohio, river, last Friday, eight persons were killed and several badly wounded.

R. H. Cornwall, a clerk in the Fourth National Bank, New York, has turned out to be a defaulter, having appropriated $40,000 of the bank's securities. Cornwall is 65 years of age and has eight children. He is reported as dangerously sick.

It is useless to deny that the brightest and fairest fall easy victims to consumption, and equally fruitless to ignore the fact that decline has its origin in many cases in neglected catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure is a pure, sweet, balsamic specific.

Smallpox is epidemic in South Bethlehem, there being more than 100 cases. The schools have been closed.

Saylor & Co., stock-brokers of Wilkes Barre, have suspended.

In Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on Saturday, the most severe snow storm known for years raged all day, completely stopping business.

The rolling mills of the Duncannon Iron Company at Duncannon, took fire Sunday evening and were entirely consumed, involving a loss of from $50,000 to $75,000, and throwing 300 men out of employment. No lives were lost. John S. Miller, an employee, sustained serious injuries by falling slate.

A special from Greensburg, Indiana, says the residence of William Stewart, fifteen miles northeast of that place, was burned on Friday night, and Mrs. Mary McEroy, aged 106 years, Mrs. Stewart's grandmother, perished in the flames. The remainder of the family narrowly escaped.

A SMOOTH COMPLEXION.

Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about it in another column.

Fully one hundred whites and negroes engaged in a riot on Saturday at Third Creek, North Carolina. A negro attacked a white man, and when the latter defended himself more negroes took part, when the whites came to the aid of the man attacked. Troops went to the scene and arrested a number of the rioters and placed them in jail.

William Krambe, a German, was instantly killed by an electric shock from a Brush electric dynamic battery, at the Cleveland rolling mill, on Saturday evening. The deceased was employed as assistant engineer, and had been repeatedly warned not to touch the machinery. Early in the evening, while the machine was in full operation, the engineer left the room. Hearing a fall, he immediately returned, and found Krambe stone dead. He was lying directly in front of the brushes which catch the electric fluid from the machine. The supposition is that he touched both brushes, completed the circuit and received the full shock of the battery. He was not discolored.

Samuel Windam, of Brooklyn, while intoxicated at an early hour Sunday morning, was shot by James McMahon, whose house he was trying to enter thinking it was his own.

The Spring races of the Lackawanna Agricultural Association will occur at Scranton May 16, 17, 18 and 19. St. Julien and Trinket will compete for a purse of $5,000.

By the collapse of a shaft in a colliery near Durham, Eng. 150 miners were imprisoned with but faint hopes of their recovery.

Charles Leishner, on Monday night in Philadelphia, was knocked down, robbed of $83 and a watch and then thrown into the Delaware. He was rescued by a steamer.

It is believed the President will pardon Sergeant Mason on the ground that he was insane at the time of shooting at Guiteau.

The militia now in Omaha, Neb. to protect non-striking laborers were annoyed on Sunday evening by a gathering of men and boys, who threw brickbats at the officers, hitting several of them. A squad of soldiers finally charged on the crowd to drive it back from the militia quarters and several of the assailants were severely injured by the bayonets. One of the wounded, named G. P. Armstrong, formerly a machinist, who was wounded in the breast and taken to the guard house supposed to be only slightly hurt, has died from his wounds. He had been slightly under the influence of liquor, and was abusing the soldiers. When sober he was inoffensive. The occurrence threatens to greatly complicate the troubles.

Cuticura

Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall St., Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) of a ringworm humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR,

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

SCALD HEAD.

H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.

Mrs. Browers, 143 Clinton St., Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of Alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

TREATMENT.

The Cuticura treatment consists of the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

CUTICURA

Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes 50 cents; large boxes $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents. Principal depot,

WEEKS & Potter, BOSTON, MASS.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress by using Sanford's Radical Cure.

Sneeze until your head is ready to fly off, eyes and nose running water, throat parched and blood feverish or take Sanford's Radical cure for Catarrh and be cured.

With Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms are what Sanford's Radical Cure is made of. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package for $1. Sold everywhere.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

ELECTRICITY

Gentle, yet effective united with healing Balsam render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLARA CAMP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of administrators, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Catawissa, on Friday, April 7th, 1882, between 9 and 11 a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against the estate will appear and prove the same, or be debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

W. H. RHAWN,
Auditor.

march 17-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. MASH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John L. Moyer, administrator of said decedent, as shown by his first and final account, to the parties entitled thereto; will attend to his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday April 8th, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of his appointment. All persons having claims upon said funds are requested to make the same before the said auditor or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FREZ E,
Auditor.

march 17-4w

BROWER'S
NEW CARPET STORE.

—LARGE STOCK OF—

BODY BRUSSEL,
TAPESTRY BRUSSEL,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPER INGRAIN,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH RUGS,
MOQUET AND TAPESTRY RUGS,
—WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.—

March 10-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE GIBTON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of George Gibton late of Greenwood twp. Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned executor without delay.

ISAAC A. DEWITT,
Executor,
Rhorsburg, Pa.

March 10-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE ZARR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands B. Frank Zarr, executor of the estate of George Zarr, late of Catawissa township, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same will meet the parties interested in said estate at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, on Friday, April 7th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all parties interested in said estate must attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

E. H. LITTLE,
Auditor.

march 10 4-w

WALL PAPER

ALL GRADES, ALL PRICES.

WINDOW CURTAINS

FIXTURES OF ALL KINDS.

BALANCE SPRING FIXTURES

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

GEORGE A. CLARK.

BOOK STORE,

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM VERRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the adm'r. of the estate of Wm. Verry, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as appears by his first and final account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of E. D. & G. R. Little in Bloomsburg, Wednesday, March 22nd 1882, at 10 a. m. where parties having claims on said estate will appear and prove the same or be debarred from receiving any share thereof.

A. R CHAPIN,
Feb 24-4w Auditor.

☞When Columbia county farmers can buy a true Ammoniated Super-Phosphate, made chiefly from Slaughter House Meat and Bone, for $25 per ton at the Railroad Depots, from dealers, it is folly to pay out money for the old fashioned High Cost Fertilizers, which other manufacturers persist in holding at prices varying from Thirty to Forty Dollars per ton.

The past season, everywhere, has clearly shown, that the low cost AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATES paid best on Corn, Grass and Wheat. The day for high cost Manures has passed. The experience of good farmers, who look closely at FIRST COST and RESULTS, has proved that those costing $25 PER TON, OR LESS, with a reasonably good Analysis of free Phosphoric Acid AND AMMONIA, have paid them by far the best. There is abundant evidence of this, right here in Columbia Co., and from farmers who don't simply *guess* at what they are doing.

In the four years of the use of Baugh's $25 Phosphate, there has not been a single reasonable report of unfavorable action on any crop, and this is a testimony in itself more than volumes of certificates. We do not ask for, or publish certificates; that custom, has long ago ceased to be of any consequence either way.

Address, BAUGH & SONS.,
PHILADELPHIA

March 10-4w

MEN WANTED To sell choice Nursery stock. A full line of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Monthly salaries and expenses paid. No previous experience required. Men now in the field receiving $25 to $30 per month, and found besides expenses. J. F. LAUBE, Rochester, N. Y.
march 10-4w d

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

march 10-4w d

PENSIONS Procured for all Soldiers and Sailors disabled in line of duty, no matter what the disability.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

when rated too low. INVENTS: Send discharge and two 3c. stamps, and if no claim is due you we will promptly say so and return your discharge. Pinchin gets obtained, original and duplicate. Send stamps for blanks and Circulars of information. Address

STODDART & Co., 419 G St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
march 10-4w d

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st. Boston

KNOW THYSELF
march 10-4w d

Only Two Bottles.

Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply into nostrils with little finger.

Sold by druggists. Will mail it on receipt of 50c in 1882 ELY'S CREAM BALM CO, Oswego, N. Y

WIARD'S PATENT
NEW 1880 SERIES
Malleable Iron and Wood Beam Chilled
PLOWS

are offered to the Farmers of the country for the coming season with many valuable improvements.

THE WIARD is the strongest and most durable Plow in the market.

THE WIARD is the best for general purpose work, in both soil and stubble.

THE WIARD has the simplest and most complete adjustment for using two or three horses abreast.

THE WIARD is the best Plow extant for hard clay and stony ground.

THE WIARD rivals all other chilled Plows for cleaning in loose and adhesive soils.

THE WIARD cannot be excelled for Lightness of Draft.

Our Malleable Iron Beam is the only practical adjustable metal Beam made; is guaranteed not to sag or break; is perfectly adjustable for 2 or 3 horses; over 25,000 in use, and not one in a thousand failed.

Our Jointers, Wheels and Handles are all adjustable.

Our Moldboards excel all others for fineness and uniformity.

Our Plows are warranted to any reasonable extent.

If you are going to buy a new Plow, be sure and give the WIARD a trial.

For sale by D. C. & T. W. FURSEL,
march 10 2m Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 14, '79-tf

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Grand Organ, containing fifteen full-length Stops, Walnut case, Serpentine Top, Fluted Legs, Carved Panels, Lamp Stands, Handles and Rollers, as represented by Artist, is NEW AND NOVEL, BEAUTIFUL, CONVENIENT, and will give as much pleasure as any $300 Organ. No other maker can produce an Organ containing ENORMOUS VOICE-POWER, and at the same time so many beautiful effects, which are constantly in demand in every parlor. Every Organ warranted by 20 Years. Delivered on board cars Boston for only $90

Price, Marsh, Piano and Organ Stool $90
Cure here, Piano Stool, and Book $100

If after one year's use you are not satisfied return Organ, will promptly refund money with interest, COST AND FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

In person, Five Dollars (the cost of my expenses if you buy come and see), you are welcome. Free Coach with polite attendants meets all trains. Other Organs $50, $60, $70. Pianos cheap as $100.

☞ *Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free.*

Please Address or call upon

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
March 10-4w r

FRAZER
AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's.
march 10-4w r SOLD EVERYWHERE.

7 PER CENT. NET.

Loan without the Building. Interest Semi-Annual. No risk ever been lost. 2 Thousand of residence and 8th in the business. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have money to loan.

N. B.—Coupons matured, interest kept up, and principal guaranteed in case of foreclosure.

D. C. D. JOHNSON,
Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINN.
march 1-4w r

ALABASTINE!

FOR FINISHING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable disinfectant, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not for sale in your neighborhood, send to SEELEY BROS., 19 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for sample card and testimonials.
march 17-4w r

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 page Pamphlet, 25c

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 to $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which we supply promptly, by express, Oriental Novelties not to be found elsewhere. Send for our Catalogue and Circular and see what we offer. Address

B. F. Lockwood & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 3-4t-y

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING

A Treatise on their Horrors and Cure sent FREE. Address DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, P.O. Box 1139, Chicago, Ill.
March 3-3 m add

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles that DeING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold by druggists and country stores. 50 cts.
march 10 4-w d

Restores the youthful color to Gray Hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is not a dye. It is clean, and will not stain the skin. It is a splendid dressing, and will restore Gray Hair to its original color. It will prevent Hair from falling out, and will promote a luxuriant growth. Cures all diseases of the Hair and Scalp. 50c. and $1 sizes at druggists.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or laborer, and your work is overwork, or a nervous or sick headache, or housework, or household duties by Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or editor, and your brain is exhausted by mental exertion, you can recuperate by using this pure, non-intoxicating stimulant. Invalids, Ladies, and all who are run down, will find Parker's Ginger Tonic exactly what they need.

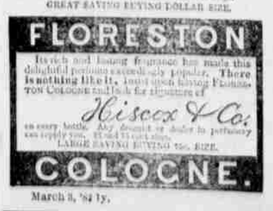
If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, or any disease of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach, Blood or Nerves, Parker's Ginger Tonic will cure you. It is the best Blood Purifier

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from any Complaint or any disease or weakness, and cannot get well, take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose, but will not intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

CAUTION:—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best medicinal roots, herbs and barks, selected by an experienced physician, and is entirely different from preparations of similar name. Sold by druggists. Send for pamphlet to Hiscox & Co., 56 to 62 Murray & 57 to 61 Barclay Sts., New York.

GREAT SAVING $1.00 DOLLAR SIZE.



March 3, '82 1y.

$100 A Month for TEACHERS, STUDENTS, Young Men, Ladies and Agents, taking orders for Letters to COL. INGERSOLL, of Infidelity rebuked now the most popular 12mo book in the field. Both sexes and all ages succeed. Every body wants it. Low Price. Quick Sales. Send for Circular and Terms. H. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch St., Phila. Pa.
March 3-3m

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR 17, '82.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 00 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 08 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

Trains on the N. C. & W. P. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 00 a. m.	9 01 a. m.
2 37 p. m.	1 45 a. m.
6 05 p. m.	4 37 p. m.

The 7:45 train north connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Sunbury, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

PUBLIC SALES.

Isaac E. Yost will sell personal property in Montour Township on Thursday March 23rd at 9 a. m.

The administrators of Jonas Hartzel, deceased will sell real estate in Mifflin township on Friday March 24th at 2 o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

Henry Fullmer, administrator of the estate of Abraham Force, deceased, will sell real estate in Orange township, on Tuesday March 21st at 2 p. m.

J. C. and Obadiah Yocum, administrators of Elijah Yocum deceased, will sell personal property in Locust township on March 17th and 18th.

John L. Kline, executor of John Kline Sr. will sell real estate in Locust township on Saturday March 18th. See advertisement.

Marriage certificates for the use of justices for sale at this office.

The Dushore *Review's* libel suit resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

An infant child of R. R. Little Esq., died on Monday afternoon, and was buried on the following day.

There was a sharp snow squall on Monday noon last, and the scene for a few moments was exceedingly wintry.

For Sale.—One new two-horse wagon, one good mule. Apply to White & Conner, Orangeville, Pa.

Business is lively in the Recorder's office, as will be seen by the list of deeds recorded, published in another column.

Mr. T. W. Conner has sold his stock of groceries and merchandise to Mr. F. S. Kinports who will carry on the business in his own name.

The water will probably be let into the canal next week, and hoating will call into service numbers of unemployed men—not to mention mules.

Mrs. Martha Wilson died in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, aged seventy five years. She was the mother of J. E. and O. T. Wilson of this town.

The iron awning posts in front of Moyer Bros' establishment have been painted so brilliantly red as to call forth general comments of various kinds.

Rev. S. P. Remer, the newly appointed Evangelical Minister for Bloomsburg Mission, will preach in the Evangelical church on Fourth Street, next Sunday evening.

The vagaries of the weather just now are bewildering. Heat and cold, snow and sunshine alternate in the most exasperating way, and it is hard to tell how to dress for comfort.

The Sunbury *Gazette* says that Mr. Theodore Heck, of Paxinos, has rented a hotel stand at Light Street, this county, and will go into the business of keeping a public house on the 1st of April.

Death to rats, roaches and ants; Parson Exterminator. Banes, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

There are no new developments as regards the woolen mill project. There seems to be no doubt that the building will be erected at an early day, and that business will begin so soon as the machinery is put in place.

Lost Dog—Strayed or stolen from the premises of the subscriber last Saturday night, a black and white setter. A reward will be paid on the return of the dog.

JOHN GIBBS.

Paper pigeons for trap shooting are growing in favor with gun clubs. The Sunbury club, a flourishing organization, uses these paper birds and prefers them to live birds. The Catawissa marksmen will try them.

J. N. Obercendier was arrested by Constable Harris on Tuesday and taken before T. J. Morris Esq., on the charge of abusing and threatening to kill his family. He was committed to jail in default of $100 bail, for his appearance at next court.

The reports concerning the prospects for a wheat crop are conflicting, some contending that the thawing and freezing of the ground is producing bad effects, while others deny the statement. A question of locality, probably, to a great extent.

A company from Philadelphia has asked the council of Wilkes-Barre to give it the privilege of extending wires through the city to furnish light and power, and operate them under the title of the Wilkes-Barre Light and Power Company.

The very best material with which to make lamp lighters is a postal card. Cut it lengthwise into strips one sixteenth of an inch wide. They burn readily, do not give off sparks, and leave scarcely a trace of ashes.

Thieves are numerous in all parts of the country, and many of them are expert in their depredations, but we have heard of none equal to some who have been at work near Lewistown. They stole all the lumber intended for the erection of a new house and got away with their plunder.

Last Friday, some two acres of ground overlying the Baltimore mines, near Wilkes-Barre, caved in, near a school house. One man's property was utterly destroyed. Work in the mine and one adjacent, has been stopped on account of the interruption of ventilation. It is feared that a further caving will take place.

Rev. John Donohue, pastor of the M. E. church, preached his last sermon for the year last Sunday night. On Tuesday he went to the conference at Lock Haven. Mr. Donohue has given general satisfaction since he has been here and there is a strong desire on the part of a great majority of his charge that he should remain another year.

An old fellow was in town last Friday, who claimed to be a Pole and to have been born in 1791. He did not look to be 91 years of age, though he had papers to that effect. His temper was highly irascible and he became very much displeased when met by a refusal to purchase the books he offered for sale.

Two prisoners escaped from the Sullivan county jail, last week, and at this writing are still at large. The *Review* in commenting on the affair says, "Our jail is a disgrace to the county: the sanitary arrangements are such that if a prisoner were kept in confinement for any length of time his death would be certain." A new building is evidently needed.

Disappointment in matters of pleasure is hard to be borne, in matters affecting health it becomes cruel. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds, irritation of throat and lungs, etc.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes a list of the legislators who have received their $500 for extra pay. Of 50 Senators 34 have been paid, and 168 members of the 200 have also cashed their warrants. The representatives from this county are included in the list

Millions of dollars have been spent in revivals, sermons and books, to make people honest; yet tens of thousands of small dealers still give light weight. One-half that amount spent in furnishing every family with a pair of scales, a peck measure and a pint cup would have made these same fellows as honest as the day is long.

Food for Plants.—A tablespoonful is sufficient for a gallon of water, and a small quantity of the water applied to the roots of house plants once a week does them great good. For sale at the Columbian office, small box 10 cents, large box 25 cents.

This, Friday, is the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick, and will be duly observed by Irishmen everywhere. There will not be so many big parades this year, as usual, as in the large cities it has been determined to refrain from public demonstrations and to devote the money to the relief of sufferers in Ireland.

Mr. Josiah Ralston, the founder at the Irondale furnace, and Miss Lizzie Heist, daughter of Solomon Heist, were married last Tuesday. The ceremony took place at Danville, and the bride and groom went to Philadelphia for a wedding trip. Their friends wish them many and happy days of married life.

Mr. Vennor's latest weather prediction is as follows: "I would warn New York and the contiguous seaboard, also the Middle States, and possibly Newfoundland and the maritime provinces, of the approach of a storm period on the 18th and 19th of the present month, probably with heavy rains and high winds in the former section, and wind, snow and rain falls in the latter.

From what we can learn, the chances are good for the establishment of a telephone exchange in Bloomsburg. There are enough persons who favor the plan, but there appears to be a desire on the part of many to hold back, until it is ascertained what their neighbors intend to do. Of course that sort of thing will effectually stop any public improvement

At the Evangelical Conference recently held at Carlisle, the following appointments were made for this county: Bloomsburg, S. P. Remer; Berwick, H. W. Buck; Catawissa, M. F. Fosselman. This conference has sixty-four fields of labor, and twelve thousand members. The whole church at present numbers twenty one annual conferences, as follows: eighteen in the United States; one in Canada and two in Europe. The number of ministers in the active service is over six hundred, and the number of lay members over one hundred thousand.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian Democrat* entered upon its 47th volume last week, only three years this side of its semi-centennial. In a pleasant editorial it refers to the early disadvantages that hedged its prosperity about, when Colonel Tate, its founder, was forced, when in need of the necessaries of life, to start out with a truck wagon and collect his subscriptions in cabbage, pork, chickens, grain, and whatever else was offered. To-day the proprietors can afford to smile upon the former struggles, as the *Columbian Democrat* has became a necessity and the flourishing success it fully deserves to be. —*Wilkes Barre Union-Leader.*

Several important changes are in progress at the Opera House, which will materially improve that place of amusement. The dressing rooms have hitherto taken up much desirable space on the stage, but will hereafter be on the floor beneath. The scenes have been reduced in size and more space obtained. Mr. M. F. Wise is engaged in repainting the scenes. The changes made and to be made will give a stage larger than usual in theatres of this size. The walls and ceiling of the auditorium are to be painted—and very much they need the brush. There are other improvements which we have not space to mention. It is safe to say that when the work is done, Bloomsburg will have no reason to feel ashamed of her theatre.

Kill a fly, and thousands come to the funeral; feed a professional tramp, and it is immediately telephoned, it would seem, to the whole horde of tramps. How they find out the liberal, soft-hearted citizen so speedily, and are enabled to single him out from a thousand others, has until recently remained a deep mystery. Some one of the profession, however, has at last given them away. It is by means of a system of door-post and fence-rail hieroglyphics, well understood by the professional roadster. For instance a circle means "no good—won't give anything;" a cross indicates that the inmates will give food but not money; an upright cross conveys the information that the house is a good one to call at; the figure 9 means that the people keep a dog; a cross within a circle, that the occupant is out of town, and so on.

Quite an excitement prevails in insurance circles in eastern Pennsylvania, owing to the fact that a large number of suits are to be entered against policy holders in the mutual aid companies that have recently appointed receivers. Receiver McCarroll, of the defunct World company, of Lebanon, is going to sue all responsible policy holders who failed to pay their assessments on deaths prior to the failure of the company. It is intended that the assessments shall be collected under the contract entered into between the company and the assured, and accepted by the assignee of the policy when taking the same. It is believed that McCarroll has the sanction of the highest legal authority in the State, and that this example will be speedily followed by his contemporaries in charge of the other defunct associations. If this can be done there will be a very lively scramble among policy holders all over the state.

The steam boiler is fast becoming the Moloch of the country. Since the 1st of January last twenty six persons have been killed and scores of others injured by exploding boilers in various parts of the country, many of which might have been prevented by a more thorough boiler inspection. A Philadelphia paper discussing a recent explosion in Brooklyn says: There are 6,000 or 8,000 steam boilers in Philadelphia, and it is a rather startling fact that the system of inspecting them is an absolutely worthless one. Boiler iron is gauged by certain rolling mill standards which indicate its resistance to pressure, 50,000 pounds to the square inch being the maximum. But these figures afford no indication whatever of the real fitness of the iron for boiler use, because they have no reference to anything but one quality, which may exist in perfection in connection with other qualities that are most detrimental to such use. Ductility is as valuable as resisting strength, but it is not taken into the account; and as a ductile iron is more costly to the boiler maker than a brittle one, and the law is satisfied when he shows the 50,000 pound stamp on his iron, he has no inducement to pay more for a better iron.

A quantity of Church's pure soda for sale at this office. It was received in payment of a debt, and will be sold at ten cents a pound. We use it in our own families and can recommend it.

The editor of the Rome *Republican*, who is a veteran soldier, says: "Soldiers having original discharge papers of honorable service in the late rebellion are cautioned against advertisements of brokers, who wish to obtain possession of them by offering inducements of information on receipt of eight postage stamps and the discharge certificates. There is no law allowing land warrants to any soldier of the late war, and the probabilities are that there will be no law passed by Congress to that effect for some time to come. Your discharge paper becomes more and more valuable to you every year. Give it to no person whom you know is not responsible nor within easy access to you. It was announced at the G. A. R. encampment at Syracuse that three hundred honorable discharge certificates were found in an ash barrel at Troy by a Grand Army man, who placed them in his office and advertised the fact. Keep your certificates for future use."

A Mr. W. T. Lynn writes to the London *Standard*: "The old idea that our Lord's passion and resurrection occurred in A. D. 35 (given in most Bibles which have dates in the margins) was founded on the traditional belief that He was about thirty-three years on earth combined with the idea that the date of His nativity was four years later than it really was (the actual date of that event being, in all probability, B. C. 4.) The only real doubt about the date of the resurrection is whether it was A. D. 29 or 30. Now, astronomy tells us that the full moon, which would be Paschal in the former year, fell on a Saturday (April 16,) which is inconsistent with the circumstances narrated. But in A. D. 30 that full moon was on Thursday, April 6, on which day the Passover meal was eaten, and our Lord suffered the next day (in our reckoning, the same day in the Jewish,) on which other observances connected with the Passover were still to be kept. This, then, I have very little doubt, was the true year; and, if so, of course the first Easter was on April 9, on which day we shall this year celebrate its anniversary."

Our subscribers will please bear in mind that the Columbian office has been removed to the new building on Main street, second door below Exchange Hotel, first floor.

Buckhorn Notes.

On Sunday morning last, the doors of Mr. Bruce Vanliew's store stood wide open, and after an investigation was made it was found that a bag containing forty dollars was missing. Mr. Charles Shaffer's cellar was minus a can of lard, canned fruit and mince meat. Mr. C. H. Deitrick's money drawer was robbed of about two dollars change. The thieves had also made an attempt to gain an entrance into Mr. H. W. Appleman's cellar, but Mr. Appleman hearing them, arose and the thieves made good their escape.

Rev. G. V. Savidge is attending Conference at Lock Haven.

Mr. F. P. Harris has returned to Harrisburg.

Mr. Charles Smith's school closes on Friday with an entertainment in the evening.

Miss Inus Penrose of Bloomsburg spent Sunday in this place.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

Walter Mason, guardian, to Rosemont Cemetery Co. Bloom.

C. W. Miller, guardian, to Rosemont Cemetery Co. Bloom.

George W. Correll, administrator, to Joseph Snyder, Mifflin.

Columbia county M. S. F. & L. Association to W. J. Buckalew, Bloom.

W. J. Buckalew, to William Neal et al. Bloom.

Daniel Reedy and wife to Maggie Hosler, Berwick.

Rosemont Cemetery Co. to A. L. Turner, Bloom.

Samuel H. Sitler to Peter Reedy, Berwick.

Frederick Hagenbuch and wife to Peter Reedy, Centre.

Andrew W. Gager to Elizabeth H. Gager, Bloom.

Harriet M. Andrews to D. J. Waller, Bloom.

John W. Evans to John B. Withers, Berwick.

Widow and heirs of H. R. Kline to Jeremiah Hess, Orange.

Elizabeth Hayhurst to William Eyer, Catawissa.

William Sharpless to Elizabeth Hayhurst, Catawissa.

Franklin L. Shuman and wife to William H. Rhawn, Catawissa.

Archibald Patterson to George Patterson, Greenwood.

Personal.

W. B. Cole was appointed postmaster at Cole's Creek, last week.

G. A. Clark went to New York on Monday morning last.

Mr. W. J. Scott of Wapwallopen, was in town Tuesday evening.

C. A. Linnekin of Wilkes Barre was in Bloomsburg last Monday.

Robt. Bryson, of Centralia, is now traveling salesman for a Philadelphia house.

Mr. Harry Birkenbine of Philadelphia, registered at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schreiber returned to Minnesota, on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Fulton.

Ex-Sheriff Carter, of Wyoming county, was in town this week, and paid the Columbian office a visit on Monday.

Mrs. J. B. McKelvy and daughter, will soon start for Colorado, where they intend to remain until next fall.

Mr. Charles Wellver, formerly with W. C. McKinney, has gone to Milton, where he has purchased the stock and fixtures of a billiard saloon.

Mr. R. C. Parks, a miller and worthy citizen of Centremoreland, Luzerne county, intends to take up his abode in this county, in the coming Spring.

Mr. John F. Meginness, editor of the Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* has sailed for Cuba in search of health. We trust that he may be successful, and live to do many years of editorial work.

Col. A. J. Frick, Danville, Ex-Register M. B. Crary and Maj. D. S. Bennet, Wilkes Barre, Dr. P. C. Shive, Plains, Monroe Curtis, Xavier Wernet, Nanticoke, and Dr. McKee, Plymouth, were in town last Tuesday on Masonic business.

Judge Elwell went to Centre county on Monday to try an important ejectment suit in which the city of Philadelphia is plaintiff. Several prominent lawyers are concerned in the suit, among them Senator Peale, Gen. Beaver, Ex-U. S. Senator Wallace, and Judge Lynn. He returned on Wednesday.

INCREDIBLE.

F. A. Scratch, druggist, Ruthvan, Ont., writes: "I have the greatest confidence in your Burdock Bitters. In one case with which I am personally acquainted their success was almost incredible. One lady told me that half a bottle did her more good than hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines she had previously taken." Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Romeo and Juliet.

Of all Shakspere's plays, none has so many ardent admirers as *Romeo and Juliet*. The sorrows and tragic deaths of these unfortunate lovers have never failed to arouse sympathy even in the coldest hearts, and to draw tears from eyes "albeit unused to weeping." This, Friday, evening, the people of Bloomsburg will have an opportunity to see this masterpiece of dramatic art at the Opera House. Miss Jane Coombs will essay the part of the heroine and will be supported by a good troupe. Mr Arthur B. Howard will appear as *Romeo* and the cast throughout is said to be of an excellent character. Miss Coombs has won an enviable reputation as a tragic actress and, it is fair to presume, will this evening merit all the praise that has been lavished upon her. The New York *Herald* has the following good words to say of Miss Coombs:

"Probably never before, at least in our day, has there appeared upon the dramatic stage one in whom charms of person and brilliancy of talent, combine with loveliness of character to win the personal love and interest of all who knew her. It will only be difficult for those who have not been privileged to see her to realize this, and yet every expression of approval, as far as words are concerned, must be quite unworthy of her.

The General License Bill.

B. M. Nead, Esq., clerk to the revenue commission, who was empowered by the sub-committee to draft a bill embodying the views of the committee on general licenses, has completed his work and the bill was presented to the commission, which met in Philadelphia, Tuesday. The bill makes some important changes in the existing laws. In regard to the mercantile appraisers it requires security in four thousand dollars in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and in other counties two thousand dollars. They are to receive fifty cents out of the amount paid by each dealer. This is a reduction of the fee. The bill abolishes the advertisement of appraisers' lists in the newspapers. All dealers are made taxable. The lowest consideration is two dollars. The tax on the first billiard and pool table is reduced from thirty to fifteen dollars, and on every additional table from ten to five dollars. Brokers are taxed on their annual profits, from twenty dollars upwards. Amusement licenses are also reduced. Auctioneers are required to take out a license and to pay three per cent. on their annual profits. No conflicting special laws relative to peddlers' licenses and the tax on patent medicines are reported. No change is made in the appointment of mercantile appraisers anywhere.

On the Subject of Roads.

At this season of the year, when the practical experience of bad roads brings the subject to the mind of every farmer, a few words concerning the topic will not prove amiss. We had intended to give our own views upon the subject in the *Sun & Banner* this week, but find, in the subjoining paragraph, so much expressive of our own views that the reader will obtain them, as well as additional facts and opinions, that must interest and instruct. The writer remarks: "The public roads of a district show the spirit and enterprise of the people in the district to a certain extent, and all will admit that good public roads add to the value of the land as much, if not more, than anything of equal cost. A bad road means a small load with great wear and tear to wagon and team, and bad roads are the complaint generally. Why? First, they are badly drained, and not enough work done on them; second, there is but little thought given to making roads, and the work is often done late in the fall; third, men plow and scrape more than there is any need of, and make a narrow, poor road when they get through. It is cheaper to make a good, wide road, when the land will permit, than a narrow one, from the fact that in making a wide one you simply bring the dirt from the ditches upon the road bed, which should never be plowed up or disturbed. A public road should be 35 feet from outside to outside of the ditches. The road bed (that is the part between the inside of the ditches) should be 25 feet wide. The ditches should be 5 feet wide and 1 foot deep on the outside, and deeper, if necessary, with sufficient grade to draw off the water, otherwise there will be a bad, muddy road. Now with such a road the best is solid, and the soil scraped on top will soon pack and become hard. There is no danger in being tipped over, and travel is not obliged to follow in a single rut, as it must in a narrow road. Dry roads mean good ditches. To fill up mud holes without draining is simply putting in more dirt to make more mud. —*Wissport. Sun & Banner.*

Making a Raise.

John Hays, Credit, P. O., says that for nine months he could not raise his hand to his head through lameness in the shoulder, but by the use of Thomas' Electric Oil he was entirely cured.

Concerning School Directors.

In former years school directors assumed the duties of their office without taking an oath. The last legislature, however, changed this and passed an act requiring them to do so. The full text of the act is given as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this act all school directors, except such as shall have, on account of religious belief, conscientious scruples in regard to taking an oath or affirmation, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some person competent to administer such, that they will faithfully perform such duties under the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, and that they will not knowingly receive directly or indirectly any money or other things of any value whatsoever for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to the office of school director.

Sec. 2. No person hereafter elected school director, except such as shall sign a declaration that they have conscientious scruples in regard to taking an oath or affirmation, shall be competent to sit at the organization of the board to which he was elected unless he produce the officers' certificate that he has taken the required oath or affirmation.

A bit of school law, of particular interest at the present time, when new directors have just been chosen, is the following: "That it shall not be lawful for the county superintendents, directors, or controllers, or the other persons officially connected with the common school system, to become agents for the sale of any school books, maps, charts, school apparatus or stationery, or to receive compensation for such sale, in any manner whatsoever, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine or inprisonment. That it shall not be lawful for any director or president of any school board in this commonwealth to be interested in the furnishing of books or any other supplies for said schools."

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Michigan.

Oct. 28, '81-1y

Cure of the Teeth.

Editor Columbian.—Frequently I have been asked the question of the effects of Salivary calculus (or tartar) on the teeth.

I propose to answer it through the columns of your paper. The importance of proper attention to the cleanliness of the teeth can hardly be overstated, and yet few even of those who pride themselves upon the care which they bestow upon these organs, give to them the time and labor which their value would justify. As a preventative of diseases of the teeth and gums, constant attention to their thorough cleanliness is of unquestionable importance, for thus not only is the formation of tartar prevented, but the removal of particles of food and other extraneous matters (which lodge about and adhere to them, and which if allowed to remain would corrupt the secretions of the mouth and irritate and inflame the gums) is secured.

The deposit called tartar, which collects more or less about the teeth of everyone, varies greatly in appearance, quantity and character. In different individuals it is black, brown, green, yellow, or nearly white. Its presence is more or less hurtful according to its character and quantity. In some cases its influence is exceedingly pernicious causing the gums to become swollen, inflamed and spongy, suppuration occurs about their margins, followed by their recession from the necks of the teeth and by the absorption or waste of the sockets.

The gums become so sensitive that the use of a tooth brush is exceedingly painful and because of this no effort is made to keep the mouth clean. The tartar accumulates rapidly and the result is the destruction more or less speedily of the alveolar processes and the loosening of the teeth until they drop out.

These, however, are not the only results.

The breath becomes fetid; the fluids of the mouth are vitiated; indigestion, loss of appetite, affections of the eyes, pains in the ears, headache, neuralgia, and general disturbance of the health follow.

That derangements of the digestive functions and consequent impairments of the whole economy may result from a diseased condition of the mouth, is too well established to require argument.

The presence of decayed teeth and roots, ulcerated or suppurating gums, accumulation of tartar &c., must necessarily pollute the saliva, and thus cause irritation more or less severe of the mucous membranes of the stomach.

The exhalations from a mouth so diseased may also, and no doubt they often do, produce an injurious effect upon the bronchial tubes and lungs.

These being facts, it is much to be lamented that many parents are so neglectful as to allow their children to grow up without having acquired the habit of keeping the mouth scrupulously clean, paying no attention to the condition of the teeth until an exposed nerve speaks with a voice that will not be silenced, announcing the mischief which has been allowed to proceed unchecked.

These accumulations with proper treatment, can be prevented, but time at the present will not permit to dwell upon it.

W. J. Wright.

Catawissa, March 10th.

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

Nov. 4, '81-6m

If the lady who reads this card when in want of Spool Cotton will ask for the

"O. N. T."

she will obtain the very best thread made. Ask for Clark's "O. N. T." Cotton and see that you get it.

For sale by all leading dealers.

feb 3 6-m

Marriages.

Conner—Potter—March 9th, by Rev. Stuart Mitchell, Wm. P. Conner to Harriet R. Potter of Bloomsburg.

Business Notices.

A set of tinner's tools for sale by Stephen Knorr. Also a pair of 30 inch squaring scissors. Will be sold cheap. march 17 -tf

Pianos, organs, and all wood musical instruments, cleaned, tuned, and repaired. New hairs put on bows. T. Metherell, Bloomsburg.

More new embroideries and other trimmings at Lutz & Sloan's.

It Heads the List

Of all other preparations or medicines. In cases of *nausea, headache*, dizziness or irregularities of the system, Burdock Blood Bitters have no equal. They never fail in affording immediate relief. Price $ 1,00.

A new lot of Mother Hubbard and other fashionable collars at Lutz & Sloan's.

Do not fail to see Lutz & Sloan's new lot of table linens, towels and napkins when you want to buy.

Ladies, don't buy buttons until you see I. W. Hartman's.

Fine clover seed and timothy seed for sale by Silas Young at Light Street. mar 17-4-w

I. W. Hartman has just added 10 pieces of gingham to his stock, making in all fifty pices.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Oscar Wilde Calico at I. W. Hartman's, see it in the west window.

Russian White Oats.

At Moyer Bros'. Write for prices. Can supply any quantity, wholesale and retail.

Good six cent calico at I. W. Hartman's. (not the best.)

Great Bargains are to be had at C. W. Low's store at Orangeville Pa., as he is selling out his entire stock of goods at cost, as he has rented his store to Lilley & Sleppy and gives them possession the first of April. feb 17- tf

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne.

Want Prime Cloverseed and 500 bushels of Potatoes at Silas Young's, Light Street. Feb. 24 4-w

9 styles of Cretonnes for curtains &c., at I. W. Hartman's. 15 cents, 22 cents and 28 cents per yard.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1881. Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. — Gents: —About Oct. 1, 1880, I gave your Cream Balm a trial with the most satisfactory results. I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharged from my ears besides being unable to breathe through my nose; before the second bottle of your remedy was exhausted I was cured and to-day enjoy sound health, for which please accept my sincere thanks. C. J. Cobbin, 923 Chestnut street. Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whiskey beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter, ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness weakness, and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors, and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

HENRY & CO., sole Prop'rs
62 *Vesey St. New York.*

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last!

No One Need Suffer!

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles &c., and for nothing else.

Read what Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave me such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

HENRY & CO., Prop'rs.
62 Vesey St., New York.

SKIN DISEASES CURED

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate ulcers and sores, &c.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs,
62 Vesey St., New York.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure. Price $1.00 by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

Market Reports

Bloomsburg Market

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.45
Flour per barrel	6.00
Chop feed	1.50
Butter	.28
Eggs	.15
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	1.20
Dried Apples	.05
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Chickens	.08
Turkeys	.12
Lard per pound	.13
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25

Philadelphia Markets

Corrected Weekly

Flour.	
Minnesota extras	$6 75 @ 7 37
Pennsylvania family	6 40 @ 6 50
Western "	5 00 @ 5 25
Rye	4 75 @ 5 00
Grain.	
Wheat	1 44 per bush.
Rye	90 @ 91 per bush.
Corn	66 @ 72 " "
Oats	48 @ 50 " "
Cloverseed	9 @ 9½ cts. per lb.
Timothy	2 35 @ 2 65

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Shoemaker, deceased. } Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

And now February 17th, 1882, on motion of C. G. Markley Esq., attorney for Seth Shoemaker one of the heirs of said deceased, Samuel Knorr Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator as shown by the first and final account to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 18th day of February 1882

WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above, the undersigned Auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 18th, 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested should appear and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. KNORR, Auditor.

Feb 24 -4w

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Elijah Yocum, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elijah Yocum, late of Locust twp, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

JOHN C YOCUM, Bloomsburg.
OBEDIAH YOCUM, Elysburg.
Administrators.

feb 10 6-w

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jesse Ohl, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jesse Ohl, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to I. K. Krickbaum of Benton township, administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator, without delay.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, Administrator, Cambra, Pa.

feb 3 6-w*

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most sceptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers every where.

Directions in eleven languages. Price $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be exposed at public sale on the premises, in the township of Mifflin, in said county, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 24th, 1882,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate late of Jonas Hartzel, deceased, to-wit: Lot of ground containing

Eleven Acres,

adjoining land of D. C. Bond, Michael Heller, Samuel Heller and others. The said lot is all improved land, in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO, at the same time and place a tract of

TIMBER LAND,

adjoining lands of Nathan Creasy, David Brown, Stephen Heller and others. This tract will be sold subject to a widow's dower of $137 63.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

Purchasers to pay for making deed.

MICHAEL M. HARTZEL,
JOHN HARTZEL.
Administrators.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executor of John Kline Sr., deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa. will expose to sale by public out-cry on the premises near Numedia, in Locust township, county and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1882,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased, of, in and to the following described tract of land, situated in Locust township near the flourishing village of Numedia, bounded by land of John Snyder on the north, land of Samuel Reinbold on the east, by land of Wm. Helwig on the south, and by lands of John L. Kline and Washington Karig on the west, containing about

40 ACRES

of land more or less with the appurtenances on which are erected a good TWO STORIED

FRAME HOUSE,

barn and out-building, a good well of lasting water at the house, a good

APPLE ORCHARD

on the premises, and other fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold subject to a mortgage made in the life time of decedent by him, as mortgagor to Celestia Shields, mortgagee, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, payable without interest, April 1st 1883. Possession will be given to the purchaser April 1st, 1882 Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the striking down of the property, one-third one year thereafter with interest, from April 1st, 1882, and one third at the death of Mary Kline, the widow, with interest payable annually to said widow during her life and at her death the principal to be paid to the parties legally entitled thereto. The latter two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with security to be approved by the Executor for the certain payment of the same when due.

Numedia, Pa. JOHN L. KLINE
Feb. 24 4t Executor.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Henry Fullmer Administrator of the estate of Abra

How to Tell a Good Potato.

Here is a good place to impart what is a secret to the vast majority of people, and it is one worth knowing. It is simply how to tell a good potato—that is, as well as it can be done without cooking it, for sometimes even experts are deceived. Take a sound potato, and paying no attention to its outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause it to fall off in drops you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato which must appear when one is cut in two: For color, a yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow, the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together and a white froth will appear around the edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starchy element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of the potato, and if it still clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments made by experts, and they are ordinarily willing to buy on the strength of their turning out well, though, as stated above, these tests are by no means infallible. The anti Chinese element of society will not like the information that a very large percentage of the potatoes consumed in this market are raised by Chinamen, but such is the case. The "River Reds," are the cheapest potato, which is grown along the banks of the Sacramento river, are raised almost exclusively by the heathen, who ship them to the commission merchants, from whose stores they go to the hotels, boarding houses and private families all over the city, and a few good seasons make the Chinamen rich—from a Mongolian standpoint.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Vilest Pest of the Farm.

We have seen so much of this great enemy of the farmer—the Canada thistle, when it is allowed to get a foothold—that we feel impelled to allude to it frequently. We say allowed, because it cannot get a foothold where a farm is free from it, except that it has permission to do so from the occupier of the land. It usually visits him in purchased seeds, or it may steal over his lines from the lands of a careless neighbor; but in either event it is easy to dispatch it if it is taken in time, and the farmer who neglects to take it in time and to destroy it root and branch, is disqualified to be a tiller of the soil, and besides commits an offense against the law and the community which the law is intended to protect. Where only a few thistles make their appearance, as they commonly do in patches, they should be totally removed; not a piece of root the size of a finger-nail should be left, or it will produce a shoot. Where they suddenly appear in large numbers they should be cut off close to the ground. And just before a rain the hollows in the stalks should be filled with common salt. One dose this way is enough. But should they exist in still larger numbers, cutting them down with the scythe as they appear, and frequent cultivation of the ground, will exterminate them.

How to Renew an Orchard.

We would plow the orchard in the Fall and then either cross plow it in the Spring or cultivate it thoroughly, according to its condition. Thorough working the ground will help the orchard and also the crop. It should be plowed shallow, especially, under the trees, and care should be taken not to break off or multilate the roots. Much damage is done to orchards by careless plowing. Corn is the best hoed crop for an orchard, and beans the next best. Potatoes should never be planted in an orchard, as they exhaust the potash from the soil; and this is just what the apple trees require. Barley, or Spring rye is the best adapted to be sown for the seeding. Under the apple trees, the grain should be thinly scattered, for much seed would only be wasted on account of the shade, but the grass seed should be put on thickly. The least exhaustive crops should always be grown in an orchard, or else the trees will be robbed of needed sustenance, hence it is always best to pasture the ground rather than mow it; nothing will run an orchard down so fast as to make it a meadow, as it is a double robbery. The ground may be plowed in the Spring, but for an orchard we would prefer turning it over in the early Autumn in order that the trees may have the full benefit of the decayed sod and the more mellow soil.

Spread the Manure from the Wagon.

When stable manure is taken to the fields during the winter, it should either be thrown into a solid heap, to be composted or forked over whenever it becomes heated, or be spread directly upon the land. In the latter case the fertility becomes evenly distributed over the entire surface and, unless the inclination of the ground should be very steep, no material loss can result. The most wasteful way of applying manure is to dump it in little heaps here and there, so as to have it convenient for spreading in spring. A large amount of fertility becomes thus washed out during the winter and sinks in the soil beneath, surcharging it with nutriment, while of the heap, which was intended to fertilize the whole ground, there is little more left than dry stalks and litter. The benefits of decomposition, derived from a great bulk of manure, are entirely lost in heaps so small that they cannot become warm enough to ferment.

Rye as a Green Manure

There may be many a one who has a field of rye which he may not particularly wish to let mature, and to such a one the following letter of a correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* will be found interesting. Such uses of rye as he mentions are quite common in Pennsylvania. "I notice in Waldo's Farm Papers, he speaks of the value of rye as green manure, and I wish to give my experience in the matter. My father has plowed under rye for the last three years and thinks it a cheap and valuable fertilizer. Two years ago we turned a piece of heavy rye that was as high as the horses' backs, and when we broke this land the next spring, we found the soil full of the decayed rye and very mellow. This spring we have turned under eight acres, and my experience is that the land plowed all the easier for having the rye on it. We used a common plow with a chain to turn it under, and had no difficulty, and after it was plowed scarcely a head was visible. We sow one bushel of seed to the acre, any time in the fall after we dig potatoes or cut up our corn, and have never failed to get a good stand. The cost of putting it in is small, and seed can usually be had for fifty cents a bushel."

Nearly Hanged.

Last night a sad-looking drummer arrived in the city. He had just made a tour of several of the northwestern counties, and, as he expressed it, had enough experience in one house toward the "shank" of his trip to serve for years of adventurous reminiscences. "Several days ago," said the drummer to a party of acquaintenances last night at the Capital Hotel. "I was riding along through the woods, wet, weary and hungry. I had hired a horse at a farm house, and was accompanied by a colored boy on another horse, who was sent to take my horse back when I reached the railroad. Well, as I was riding along through a country where the road was a mere path, and where the woods were so thick that they reminded me of a perpetual evening, I was suddenly confronted by two men, who, with leveled guns told me to hold up my hands. I would like to have had an explanation, but my hands went up. Several other men advanced, and two of them searched me. They found a borrowed revolver and a watch. They did not take the watch, but relieved me of the pistol."

"What's the nigger doing for you?" one of them asked. I replied that he had been sent along to take my horse when I reached the railroad.

"'Yes; when you reach the railroad!' one of them said. I asked for an explanation, but they cursed me. I didn't know what to do, and it didn't seem that they desired me to do anything. They tied a rope around my neck.

"'Let's swing him up here,' said one festive young fellow, whom I took to be in somewhat of a hurry. Then they began to debate. The colored boy was frightened out of his wits. Pretty soon they told him to go back and to take my horse with him. To this he readily assented, and in a minute more I was on the ground. I begged for an explanation. One man solemnly pointed to the rope I wore.

"'Fellers,' remarked a thoughtful-looking man, 'we'd better take him over and see if he is the right man.' This motion seemed to prevail. They threw me on a horse behind a little fellow, and I started off through the woods. It seemed to me that we had traveled an age, when we reached a clearing in the centre of which stood a small house. Several men were gathered in the yard, and I noticed excited women moving around. Our arrival was greeted with a loud shout.

"'Where's Abraham?" asked the thoughtful man of our party when we reached the gate. 'Abram' would be out in a few minutes. He came; an old man with gray hair and a hickory shirt.

"'We've got him, Uncle Abe,' said the man who proposed to hang, 'and we're only waiting for the word.' The old man regarded me for a moment, and said, 'Boys, he ain't the man. Turn him loose.

"The rope was taken from my neck. 'What was I seized for?' I asked of Abram.

"'Wall, you see,' said he, 'a feller came along here this mornin' an' tried to steal my dog. You ain't the man. You can go.' I turned and walked away. I had gone about two miles when a man on a horse overtook me 'The old man must see you,' he said; 'hurry back.' I trudged back to the farm house. The old man was at the gate. 'What do you want?' I asked. 'I wanted to say, young feller, that it would be a good idea for you never, never to steal a dog.' Then I walked ten miles to the railroad. I have thought the matter over since, and blamed if I intend to steal a dog. What'll you all have?"

An Artistic Theft.

When a certain gentleman living on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, left his house to go down to business one morning recently, he forgot his watch and left it under his pillow. It so happened that when the merchant got off the horse car he met a friend who inquired of him the time. Feeling for his time piece, and finding that it was not in his pocket, gent No. 1 said: "Why, I've left it under my pillow."

An hour or two later that watch was in the hands of a nobby young man, who presented the wife of the merchant, at her residence, with a pair of fine fish, as coming from her husband, and told the lady that Mr. —— had sent for his watch, which she would find under his pillow. The wife had no suspicion of the dapper young man, especially when she saw the beautiful present her lord had sent her.

"Those fish you sent me, dear, were just elegant, and I know we'll enjoy them so much at dinner," said the affectionate wife when her husband returned to the bosom of his family that evening.

"What fish do you mean, love? I'm sure I haven't sent anything here today."

"Oh, yes, you did; have you forgotten the gentleman who came for your watch? He brought the fish."

"And he got the watch?"

"Why, of course, I gave it to him; he even told me where I could find it—under your pillow."

"Then that beautiful pair of fish have just cost us $150. I never sent any man for my watch, and you have been the victim of a swindler."

The wife was much distressed, of course, and her husband felt very badly over the loss of a present given him by a cherished friend. It was some hours before he could conjecture how in the world this thief could have ascertained the exact position of the "ticker;" but at last he thought out a theory, which he gives as follows: He supposes that when he made the remark to his friend about leaving his watch at home the thief was close to him on the sidewalk and overheard it. Then it was an easy matter to follow the merchant to his place of business, find out who he was and then by the use of the directory ascertain his residence and go for the watch.

Nothing has been heard of the thief, and most probably nothing ever will be.

Tennessee's Pictured Rock.

Not 100 miles below Nashville is a curious spectacle, known as the "Sun and moon." It consists of a painting upon an immense rock which rises to an altitude of several hundred feet. As to who painted it is a mystry which I believe was never unraveled. Many think it was the work of the red brother centuries ago perhaps. But there the sun and moon shine out in all the freshness of new paint. They are located midway up the cliff, and stand out in bold relief. As to how any human being ever reached the spot is a question which, I believe, has never been solved. It is supposed that in those days they had no giant ladders, and could not easily have reached the point from below. The only natural rope of that time was a wild grape vine, of which Tennessee is so prolific, and some Indian might have been by this means let down over the dizzy bluff, and when he had finished his work had again been let down or pulled up. At any rate, these pictures are there on the everlasting rock, and are likely to remain for future ages.

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PROPHYLACTIC FLUID!

SMALL POX ERADICATED

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
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To purify the breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed. Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scarcy cured in short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless for sore throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In cases of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
YELLOW FEVER ERADICATED.

In fact it is the great

DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER

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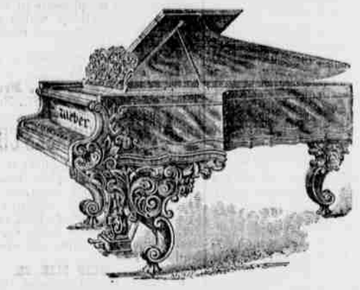
WEBER--HARDMAN



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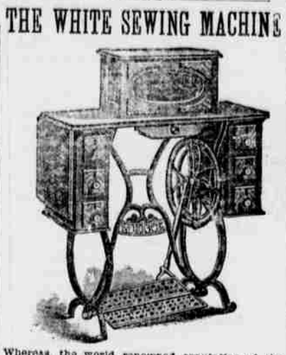

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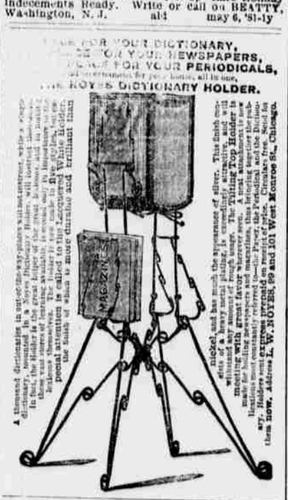

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d feb 24-4w

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia		11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	"	Kane	2 50 p m
"	arrive at	Erie	7 45 p m
Niagara Express	leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	"	Sunbury	1 50 p m
"	"	Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 45 p m
"	"	Kane	10 05 p m
Fast Line	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 05 p m
"	"	Sunbury	5 15 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	arrive at	Lock Haven	8 10 p m

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven Express	leaves	Lock Haven	7 50 a m
"	"	Williamsport	9 05 a m
"	"	Sunbury	10 10 a m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	12 35 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	5 15 p m
Fast Line	leaves	Canandaigua	7 05 p m
"	"	Watkins	8 40 p m
"	"	Elmira	9 30 p m
"	"	Williamsport	10 15 a m
"	"	Sunbury	1 32 a m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	2 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
Day Express	leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 p m
Erie Mail	leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
"	"	Kane	4 10 p m
"	"	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	"	Sunbury	1 05 a m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail west and Lock Haven Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEILSON, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Northern Express	6.30 a. m.	arrive Elmira 12.30 p m
		Arrive at Canandaigua 3.35 p. m.
		" Rochester 4.40 "
		" Niagara 8 45 "
Niagara Express	1.50 p. m.	arrive Elmira 6.05 p. m
		arrive Canandaigua 8.35 "
		" Rochester 9 45 "
		" Niagara 12.50 a m
Fast line	5.15 p m	arrive Elmira 10.30 p m
		" Watkins 11.10 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express	1.32 a. m.	arrive Harrisb'g 3.15 a m
		arrive Philadelphia 7.00 "
		" New York 9 35 "
		" Baltimore 7.10 "
		" Washington 5.22 a m
Lock Haven Ex	10.50 a m	arrive Harrisb'g 12.55 p m
		arrive Philadelphia 5.00 p m
		" New York 8.45 "
		" Baltimore 5.20 "
		" Washington 6.47 "
Day Express	1.50 p m	arrive Harrisburg 5.35 p m
		" Philadelphia 7.05 "
		" New York 10.00 "
		" Baltimore 7.00 "
		" Washington 8.17 "
Erie Mail	1.05 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 3.00 a. m
		" Philadelphia 7.00 "
		" New York 9.35 "
		" Baltimore 7.00 "
		" Washington 8.22 "

I. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

November 7th, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 6,45 and 7,20 p. m

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamahend 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,40 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamahend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p m.	p.m.
9 15	3 42	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 15
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 19
9 03	3 32	9 37	.....Taylorville....	9 45	2 20	6 24
8 56	3 23	9 30	.....Lackawanna....	9 52	2 27	6 32
8 48	3 14	9 21	.....Pittston.....	9 58	2 34	6 40
8 42	3 07	9 19	.....W. Pittston....	10 02	2 38	6 46
8 37	3 02	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	2 44	6 50
			.....Maltby.....			6 54
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
9 15	2 50	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 02
9 00	2 45	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	2 37		.....Plymouth Junc.			7 17
8 16	2 30	8 55	.....Plymouth.....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	2 23		.....Avondale.....		3 06	7 10
8 07	2 16	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	2 03	8 39	.....Hunlock's Creek.	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	1 45	8 28	.....Shickshinny....	10 55	3 33	8 25
7 33	1 18	8 17	.....Rick's Ferry....	11 07	3 45	8 70
7 16	1 18	8 10	.....Beach Haven....	11 13	3 51	9 00
7 09	1 05	8 06	.....Berwick.....	11 20	3 57	9 10
7 13	12 50		.....Briar Creek....			8 57
7 09	12 40	7 56	.....Willow Grove....		4 07	8 41
7 05	12 36	7 52	.....Lime Ridge.....		4 12	8 45
6 57	12 24	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 59	4 23	8 54
6 51	12 18	7 38	.....Bloomsburg.....	11 45	4 17	9 0.
6 45	12 05	7 32	.....Rupert.....	11 59	4 33	9 06
6 37	11 55	7 20	.....Catawissa Bridge.	11 59	4 38	9 15
6 18	11 50	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 18	4 56	9 31
6 10	11 08		.....Chulasky.....			9 28
6 04	11 10		.....Cameron.....		5 19	9 41
6 45	10 40	6 45	.....Northumberland.	12 45	5 25	9 55
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.			p.m.	p.m. a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

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In the manufacture of Organs is resulting in the production and sale of cheap goods, made from inferior materials. I refer particularly to bogus Organs that are continually springing into existence, without any merit whatever, except to be offered cheap, and then when purchased found to be dear at any price. Will you not then, reader,

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June 25, '80-tf

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ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE, WHAT THE

NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED

Will do without basting.

It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operat on.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

It will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ¼ to 3 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scallaped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

oct. 1, '80-tf.

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may 6, '81-1y ald

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p feb 24-4w

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